PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

— OF —

1)RY (7()())S

-- AT-

48 & 50 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET

Our lease and fixtures have been sold to J. A. Rink & Co., who must have possession by July 1. As we are going into the manufacturing business every dollar's worth of stock must be sold by that time. Dry Goods almost given away. Dress Goods and Silks at your own prices. The greatest Sacrifice Sale ever inaugurated in this city. We have no choice in the matter. Our lease and fixtures have been sold to J. A. Rink, the cloak man, and we are compelled to vacate the rooms within forty days.

Call Monday morning early and secure the best bargains.

2,500 yards 36-inch Sheeting Muslin, only 434c a yard. 20 pieces 9-4 and 10-4 Pepperell Sheeting at 19c a yard, worth 25c and 2712c.

2.500 yards best gennine Indigo Prints, only 5c a yard.

3,000 yards genuine Green Ticket Lonsdale Bleached Muslin, only 734c a yard. Bed Spreads at 69c, 73c, 89c and 98c, worth double.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS

Double-width Cashmeres, new shades, at 10c, 1612c, 19c and 23c; see them before they are all sold.

. 1,800 yards fine French Novelties, in Stripes and Plaids (on center counter), Thursday morning, marked at 50c, worth 85c,

\$1 and \$1.25. Black Cashmeres, Black Henriettas, Black Mohairs and Black Nun's Veiling at from 40 to 50 per cent. less than regular prices; they must be sold at once.

36-inch Plaids at 20c, worth 35c.

40-inch Camel's Hair Suitings at 3712c a yard, new spring shades; sold all season at 75c. Black Dress Silks at 69c, 75c, 98c and \$1.19 a yard, the same goods you will pay on Washington street \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and

Figured Sateens, new goods, fast colors, at 8c a yard, worth 15c.

5,000 yards, fast colors, Challies only 412c a yard, worth 10c.

Best Dress Cambrics (with dress) only 312c a yard. LACE CURTAINS-The balance of our stock must be closed at once. Taped Curtains at 44c a pair, worth \$1.25. 19 pairs very fine Irish Point Curtains at \$5.85 a pair, worth \$9. Brass Trimmed Poles complete (with curtains) only 10c. Gents' Balbriggan Underwear only 24c, worth 50c. Gents' Fancy Trimmed Night Shirts only 39c, worth 75c.

10,000 papers full count Pins only 1c a paper. Black Lace Drapery Nets for dresses at 26c a yard, worth 60c. Black Lace Drapery Nets at 39c, 45c, 69c, 95c a yard, worth

75c, 90c, \$1.25 and \$1.50. You will save one-half by seeing our Drapery Nets before they are all sold. Big cut on RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FLOUNCINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY and KID GLOVES. Para ols and Fans at the same great reductions. We simply say examine our stock of Notions and Fancy Goods, and if

we can save you one-half on your purchases, buy of us. Thousands of Infants', Children's and Misses' Lace Caps, Mull Caps, Silk Caps, Mull Hats, Silk Hats, in all the latest novel-

ties, at about 25c on the dollar. Infants' Cloaks, only a few left; make us an offer on them; they must be sold.

You will not find just a few leaders thrown out to catch trade, but a grand sweeping reduction on every article in our store, to wind up our business at once. Do not be led by our competitors to believe that this is an advertising scheme and miss this great opportunity to save money by securing your spring goods at half price. We refer any and all persons to Mr. M. H. Spades, our landlord, as to the anthenticity of our statements in reference to vacating the rooms.

Make your purchases in the morning. Store open at 8:30.

WILEY & GROHS

48 and 50 N. Illinois Street.

(Retail merchants should see us for bargains.)

SELIG'S BAZAAR,

109 and 111 South Illinois Street.

The Cream of Bargains that are bound to encourage quick purchasing. Biggest hit of the season.

Ladies' Waists at 374c, worth 75c.

Ladies' Waists at 50e, worth \$1.

White Goods Bonanza. Great sale beginning Monday morning, May 18

A big purchase—an importer's sacrifice tells the tale.

1,000 yards Sheer Plaid Muslin at 31c per yard.

Remnants of White Goods at half their actual value.

We shall offer our entire stock at prices far below their actual value in order to close out our entire stock before July 1.

FOR THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Fans, Opera-Glasses and Holders, Novelties in Hair Ornaments and Fancy Jewelry. Fine Perfumes and Toilet Waters.

CHAS. MAYER &

29 and 31 West Washington Street.

See our Orange Spoons for 25c each, in case.

DINING TABLES.

The old round-end dining tables, which placed the man at the end at such a disadvantage, have been abandoned entirely and all the new patterns have square corners. I can furnish square-top oak extension tables from \$7 up. Call and see what you can get for very little money.

WM. L. ELDER. 43 AND 45 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET

WALL-PAPER. · See our Stock and Get our Prices.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO.

26 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. PAPER HANGERS WANTED

LAWN-MOWERS. MONARCH. BUCKEYE.

LILLY & STALNAKER,

C. F. SAYLES,

Sherman turned on him and told him must have ascertained how near Johnston lawyer, without a tooth in his head, is a orders it would be mutiny, and added, "I will shoot you like a dog." The mutin
To East Market Street.

To East Market Street. Over 2,000 Buckeyes in use in this city. Quality

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We will place on sale Monday morning a complete line of Ladies' Shirt Waists in fine Ginghams, Percales, Penangs and Sateens all made with belt to match, can be worn either inside or outside of skirt.

The most dressy garment ever offered in this line by any house in the country and we will sell them at about the price other houses have to pay for similar qualities. As we offer only our own make in this line we are able to save you one profit and give you much better made goods than any other house in the city.

PULLEN & WIEGEL,

Ladies' and Men's Furnishers, Shirt and Shirt Waists Manufactories.

42 NORTH ILLINOIS STREET

FOR SALE---Residence Property

Corner best streets, down-town-Brick and stone, slate roof.

Large lot, at less than it would cost to duplicate the improvements. Terms satisfactory.

GEN. SHERMAN IN '61 AND '62

Ous volunteer looked hard at him; felt it was no idle threat, but the resolve of a really determined man, and turned back as he was ordered. Sherman tells us: "This spirit of mutiny was common to the whole army, and was not subdued till several regiments, or parts of regiments, had been ordered to Fort Jefferson, Florida, as punishment."

Ous volunteer looked hard at him; felt it was nothing ready for that contingency, but no plans had even been formulated as to what they would do if attacked.

They ought not to have escaped as they did. Johnston's advance was well army, and was not subdued till several regiments, had been ordered to Fort Jefferson, Florida, as punishment."

April 6, nothing, in my opinion, could have saved the Northern army. Buell could not have arrived in time.

The Part He Took in the Shiloh Campaign and in the Operations in the Southwest Looking to the Reduction of Vicksburg.

By General Viscount Wolseley, K. P., G. C. B. PART IV.

fessor of engineering in the Louisians State Military Academy. He had handed over its banking account and all its equip-Mr. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the "Confederate States of America." His loyalty to the "old flag" never wavered for a moment, and he al-lowed no personal considerations to weigh in the balance. He had a wife and children dependent upon him, and no private means. He had not been long enough at the college to recoup the expenses incurred by the removal of his family to Louisiana, The creation of a new establishment, of a new home, had cost money, and he was out of pocket by the transaction. We find him expressing a hope, in a letter to the college authorities, that he might be dealt with liberally as regards the money due to him as salary. Writing to the president of the board of supervisors, he says: "I may be some time in finding new employment, and will stand in need of this money (\$500); otherwise I would abandon it."

The light-heartedness with which men begin afresh in life, after failure or disappeculiar feature in the American character. An Englishman in General Sherman's position at this time, with a family dependent upon him for support, would have felt ap-

upon him for support, would have felt appalled to find himself adrift once more upon the wide world, without any assured means of livelihood.

Towards the end of March, 1861, he started North by rail from New Orleans for his old home at Lancaster, via Cairo and Cincinnati. A friend in St. Louis proposed he should become president of a transcar company there, with a salary of £500 a year. This he gladly accepted, and set to work at his new duties with his usual energy and zeal. He and his wife took in boarders to increase their slender income.

At St. Louis he found himself in a vortex of excitement, He loathed politics, and despised politicians. He thoughtit was they who had "got things in a hell of a fix." and he wielded to leave it to them to get the Nation out of it as best they could. "The newspapers fanned the public excitement to the highest pitch," and there were daily threats of fighting between the two factions. He tried to keep aloof from all this, and talked freely on the subject with but a small number of very intimate friends. He had only a few days entered upon his new "tram-car" duties, when by telegram he was offered the position of chief cierk in the War Department at Washington, with a promise that he would be made Assistant Secretary of War when Congress met. This offer of employment was obtained for him through the influence with Mr. Lincoln of his brother, the politician. He refused it, on the piea that he had aiready accepted employment in St. Louis, had "rented a house and incurred other obligations," and was, consequently, "not at liberty to change." ligations," and was, consequently, "not at liberty to change."

Later on in the month the State authorities, suspecting the loyalty to the United States of the general in command at St. Louis, pressed him to accept the command of the department with the rank of brigadier-general. This he also declined. He

ENTERING THE SERVICE. In the beginning of May, 1861, he wrote to Mr. Cameron, then Secretary of War: "I did not and will not volunteer for three months, because I cannot throw my family on the cold charity of the world. But for the three years' cail, made by the President, an officer can prepare his command and do good service. I will not volunteer as a soldier, because rightfully or wrongfully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's placer and having fully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's placer and having fully I feel unwilling to take a mere private's placer and having fully I feel unwilling to take a mere private and took Fort Henry on Feb 6 1862. The on the cold charity of the world. But for FIRST OFFERING as a soldier, because rightfully or wrong-fully I feel unwilling to take a mere pri-vate's place; and having for many years lived in California and Louisiana, the men are not well enough acquainted with me to elect me to my appropriate place."

In the volunteer regiments raised at this time, the men elected their own officers, a system which of itself is sufficient to paralyze the efficiency of any army where it is

time, the mes elected their own cilicents a sprace when of their very considerable of their own cilicents to the practiced.

Some for days after he had written than a search of the training of the training

DESIRED TO BE A SUBORDINATE. McClellan was now called from the West to command the armies near Washington. His intention was to organize a force of 100,000 men with six hundred guns, and, with them, to advance upon Richmond. Sherman was not destined, however, to take part in any of McClellan's campaigns. In January, 1861, General Sherman resigned About the middle of August he was aphis position as superintendent and propointed to be brigadier-general of volunteers in the Department of Cumberland He rejoiced, as he told Mr. Lincoln, that his was to be a subordinate position. His ment, etc., by the date in February when "extreme desire" was "in no event to be left in a superior command." I have not read of any famous general who was, at first, so diffident of his own powers and ca-

first, so diffident of his own powers and capacity.

Early in October there appeared what he most dreaded. The general commanding, worn out by anxiety, resigned, and he had to take his place as senior officer, though, as he says, "much against the grain, and in direct violation of Mr. Lincoln's promise to me." He renewed his request to be allowed to occupy a subordinate position, and was assured that General Buell would be sent to relieve him of his responsibility.

At this time Gen. A. S. Johnston, a very able soldier, commanded the cenfederate army at Bowling Green, and General Zolicoffer that at Somerset, both in the State of Kentucky, Why they did not join hands and take Louisville—a very simple operation it would have been—passes all comprehension.

This was the condition of things when

This was the condition of things when Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, paid Sherman a visit. Much serious conversation took place as to the condition of things in Kentucky, and Sherman told him, in the presence of several others, and at least one newspaper correspondent, whom Mr. Cameron insisted on being present. pointment in some previous venture, is a | that for the mere protection of his 300 miles of front he required at least 60,000 men; that if the rebeilion was to be put down it was necessary to assume the offensive, and for this purpose an army of 200,000 men would be required. Sherman's views were absolutely right, but this bonest statement absolutely right, but this honest statement of them was not politically convenient. It did not suit Mr. Cameron's party to acknowledge that any such enormous efforts would be required before the seceding States could be brought back into the Union. The general who held such views, and did not hesitate to annunciate them, was not to be tolerated. It mattered nothing

and did not besitate to annunciate them, was not to be tolerated. It mattered nothing if those views were true; it was not then politically convenient to recognize their truth. Sherman must therefore be robbed of all public consideration, so that his opinion should be generally regarded as valueless. He was, consequently, at once referred to most slightingly in the press, and dubbed "insane and crazy," apparently on the authority and by the connivance of the Secretary of War. The impression was carefully spread abroad that "the cares, perperplexities and anxieties of the situation had unbalanced his judgment and mind." In a letter of Nov. 4, 1861, Sherman said he left the future to decide whether he had or had not overestimated the number of Union troops required to destroy all armad opposition in the valley of the Mississippi.

It is, perhaps, surperfinous to add that the educated general was right, and the civilian Secretary of War was wrong. He winds up his official report of Nov. 6, 1861, on the situation of affairs in the "Department of the Cumberland" as follows: "Do not conclude, as before, that I exaggerate the facts. They are as stated, and the future looks as dark as possible. It would be better if some man of sanguine mind were here, for I am forced to order according to my convictions."

Superseded by Burlie.

SUPERSEDED BY BUELL

The upshot of this cabal against him was his supersession by Brigadier-general Buell in the middle of November and his transfer adier-general. This he also declined. He did not wish then for any military appointment. Sherman never had any belief in Mr. Secretary Seward's theory that in ninety days the war would all be over. He had lived too long in the South, and knew the determined character of its gentlemen and people too well to have any faith in this purely political view of the case. He felt from the beginning that a great war was before them, and when the first shot was fired in Charleston harbor he knew well that thousands must die in battle before the "State's-right" question at issue could be definitely and forever decided.

In the middle of November and his transfer to serve under General Halleck, in the Department of Missouri. But even here the newspapers followed him with statements "harping on his insanity." His wife took alarm and went to St. Louis to see him. With her he returned home on twenty days' leave, there being nothing doing with the army in this period of mid-winter. These injurious and lying reports not only damaged his reputation, but affected his health. General Halleck, under whom he was serving at the time, reported to Mchealth. General Halleck, under whom he was serving at the time, reported to Mc-Clellan; "I am satisfied that General Sherman's physical and mental system is so completely broken by labor and care as to render him, for the present, unfit for duty. Perhaps a few weeks' rest may restore

and took Fort Henry on Feb. 6, 1862. The capture of Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, followed. Sherman was now land river, followed. Sherman was now ordered to assume command of the troops at Paducah. The confederates abandoned Bowing Green, and fell back to Nashville.

On March 10, 1862, Sherman embarked his division of four brigades at Paducah, and steamed up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry. Eventually it landed on the 19th at Pittsburg Landing, and took up a position covering the roads to Purdy and Corinth. There it was joined by the divisions under General Grant, then in command of all the troops on the Tennessee river.

saved the Northern army. Buell could not have arrived in time,

Throughout all this year's campaign General Grantleaned very much upon Sher man as his ablest and wisest assistant. The utmost cordiality and confidence existed between these two eminent leaders. In describing the hard work which devolved upon him that trying Sunday at Shiloh, and how constantly he feit it necessary to move from one of his divisions to another, Grant remarks, "I never deemed it important to stay long with Sherman, although his troops were then under fire for the first time; their commander, by his constant presence with them, inspired a confidence in officers and men that enabled them to render services on that bloody battlefield

dition to this, he had several horses about during the day."

Sherman thoroughly deserved this high praise, all the more because his troops were absolutely undrilled, untrained levies.

This battle, ending the second day by the complete repulse of the confedate army, marked a turning point in the war. It was, indeed, good news for the tormented mind of Mr. Lincoln, for it showed him that his Northern soldiers could at least be made to hold their own against what all confederates loved to call the "Chivalry of the ates loved to call the "Chivalry of the

Soon after Shiloh, General Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing, and assumed personal command of the army in the field. General Grant was in disgrace, and during the subsequent advance upon Corinth he had no troops under him. He was nominally the second in command, but, in reality, had nothing to do with the operations that led to its capture.

THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN. The disasters of the federal armies on the Potomac led to the supercession of Mc-Clellan by Halleck as commander-in-chief in July, 1862. Grant was again taken into favor, and took Halleck's place at Corinth, while Sherman assumed command in Memphis of West Tennessee, vice Grant, promoted. New Orleans had been taken in May, 1862, and in the winter of that year the general federal scheme was that Banks should work up the Mississippi from

thence, whilst Grant should work down to meet him. The great object was, of course, to obtain complete command of that great navigable highway, and so cut the Confederacy in two.

The capture of Vicksburg was essential to the success of this plan. Grant's idea was to send Sherman with 40,000 men up the Yazoo river for the purpose of taking it from the rear, where it was not then thought to be very strong.

On Dec. 22, 1862, four divisions, on hoard steamers, reached Friar's Point. From thence they proceeded up the Yazoo river, and four days later they disembarked near Walnut Hills.

This attempt upon Vicksburg ended in

Walnut Hills.

This attempt upon Vicksburg ended in failure; but, as General Grant wrote, it "needs no apology." Subsequent attacks, made in stronger force, were similarly repulsed, although much more was known of the enemy's position and his defensive works than was known to Sherman. About this same time, the enterprising Van Dorn—a highly-educated soldier—captured Holly Springs, and, cutting off General Grant's line of communications, forced him to fall back. He could render no assistance to Sherman, while his retrograde movement made available for the defense of Vicksburg the large force which had been opposed to him.

By January 2, 1863, all Sherman's army had re-embarked, and General McClernand arrived with orders to supersede Sherman.

arrived with orders to supersede Sherman.
This change was made by Mr. Lincoln himself, who had been persuaded that both Grant and Sherman had dreadfully mismanaged their operations on the Mis-

mismanaged their operations on the Mississippi.

General Grant's original plans for the capture of Vicksburg were not apparently approved by the President or his Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton. Three times within one month the advance had been arrested by telegrams from Washington. McCiernand, one of the civilian political generals of division in Grant's command, was a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln's, and of Mr. Stanton's. In the month of August, 1862, he had gone on a short leave to Washington, and whilst there was able to convince the President and his Secretary of War that the plans and views of such cut and-dried soldiers as Grant and Sherman were slow, formal and Grant and Sherman were slow, formal and although possibly scientific, entirely unsuited for the object intended, and for the means available for its accomplishment. His views and projects were not trammelled, he urged, by any nonsensical rules learned from Jomini, at West Point. The result was a secret order, not communicated to the general in command of the troops in the Mississippi valley, desiring McClernand to assume command of Sherman's army corps as well as of his own. As a soldier, or a leader, he was not worthy to clean Sherman's pistol; but that general accepted the position with all due submission as an order emanating from the President. In Sherman's own words, he "subsided quietly into the more agreeable office of a corps commander," determined to make that corps a really good one, second to none.

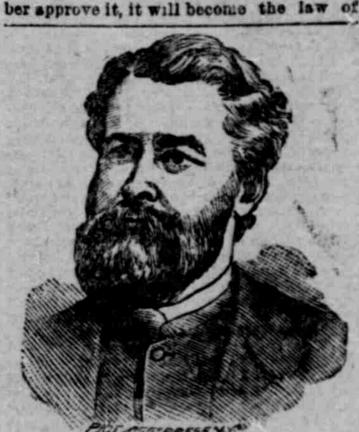
ISSUES FOR PRESBYTERIANS

Some of the Questions That Will Come Before the Next General Assembly.

Revision of the Confession of Faith, the Charges Against Dr. Briggs, and the Deaconess Matter-The Church Unity Plan.

Special to the Sunday Journal. DETROIT, Mich., May 16.-The revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith was the question at Saratoga last May, which created the greatest interest not only in the Presbyterian Church, which was most viin officers and men that enabled them to render services on that bloody battlefield worthy of the best of veterans.

The commander of the division which stood next to Sherman was General McClernaud, one of the many political gentlemen who had been given high military rank during the war. The soldiers called them the "Cornstalk Brigadiera." He told Grant "he profited reuch by having so able a commander supporting him. A casualty to Sherman that would have taken him from the field that day would have been a sad one for the troops engaged at Shiloh." And how near we came to this! On the 6th Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand tally concerned, but throughout all the Sherman was shot twice, once in the hand and once in the shoulder, the ball cutting his coat and making a slight wound. A third ball passed through his hat. In addition to this, he had several horses shot new one has been produced, but the report is not ready for final action by the presbyteries. It will be submitted to the assembly in this city next week, and sent to the presbyteries for their consideration, but not as an overture for final action. After the presbyteries have considered it, anggested changes that they deem desirable, the committee will subsequently act upon these suggestions, and make its final report to the assembly next year. Then it will go to the presbyteries again, this time as an overture, and if the requisite num-



Charles A. Brigge, D. D. the church. Changes have been recom-mended by the committee in Chapters I,

the Gospei."

Important as is the revision of the Confession, there is another question to come before the General Assembly which, in a sense, surpasses that in interest. For a number of years Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of the Union Theological Seminary, of New York, has been recognized as a brilliant scholar, although his tendency towards the theology of Germany, where he studied under Dorner and Rodiger, and his views on biblical theology have been pretty generally known in his own presbytery and wherever his books, "Biblical Study," "Messianic Prophecy" and "Whither" have been read. "Whither" especially attracted wide-sprend attention, but no general objection has been made to his views until the past winter, when he delivered the now famous inaugural address at the seminary in taking

ter, when he delivered the now famous inaugural address at the seminary in taking
the new chair of biblical theology established by his friend, Charles Butler. In
this address, while expressing, as his friends
say, no new views, he has announced his
position more fully, perhaps, than in any
previous publication. Following the publication of the address protests from various parts of the country have been made
until nearly a third of the presbyteries have petitioned the assembly to take
some action regarding the orthodoxy of the
Professor. Many of the presbyteries simply desire to have a deliverance from the
assembly regarding his position on the authority of Scripture inspiration, miracles,
progressive sanctification, etc. The New
York Presbytery, to which Dr. Briggs is
personally responsible, took up the matter
at its April meeting, when the Rev. Dr. G. at its April meeting, when the Rev. Dr. G. W. F. Birch, paster of the Bethany Presby-terian Church, presented the following

Whereas, The address of the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D. D., a member of this presbytery, delivered, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, 1891, on the occasion of his inauguration as the "incumbent of the Edward Robinson chair of biblical theology" in the Union Theological Seminary, [which address has since been published by said seminary] has been very generally criticised as containing statements which are seemingly contrary to the teaching and spirit of our Confession of Faith; and.

Whereas, This address has also been actually made the occasion of complaint to the General Assembly by at least four presbyteries; there-Resolved. That a committee consisting of seven persons be appointed, to which the said address shall be referred for careful consideration, with instructions to report at the meeting in May what action, if any, be appropriate in relation thereto.

Dr. Birch stated that he offered this entirely upon his own responsibility, and did so out of regard for Dr. Briggs as well as for the presbytery. Dr. R. R. Booth seconded the resolution, and said this action was due to Dr. Briggs, to the presbytery and to the Union Theological Seminary. and to the Union Theological Seminary.

Any proceedings in this case ought to originate in the presbytery of which Dr. Briggs is a member, in order that his alleged departure from the faith may be investigated by his own brethren, and in the house of his friends. The following committee was appointed: The Revs. Drs. G. W. F. Birch, J. J. Lampe, Henry Van Dyke, Jesse F. Forbes and J. H. McIlvaine, with Elders Prof. J. J. Stevenson and Walter Edwards. Dr. Van Dyke declined to serve, and no one was appointed to fill the vacancy. The majority report this week advised a trial for heresy, and a committee was ordered to prepare the necessary papers.

ACTIVITY OF DE. BRIGGS.

ACTIVITY OF DE. BRIGGS. While the committee was at work Dr. Briggs was not idle, but, in addition to his own work at the seminary and Professor Brown's, he prepared a careful appendix to his address, substantiating in detail the positions assumed by him, and answering many of the criticisms made by writers in the religious press. His work was done, however, before the publication of an exhaustive review of his address by Professor Shedd, for many years his colleague in the seminary, and at the present time emeritus professor there of systematic theology. Dr. Shedd concluded has long article with these words: "We are as certain that the author of this biblical theology is in error and is teaching error as we are of anything. This theology and that of the Standards are as contradictory as the Ptolemaic and Copernican astronomies. There is no middle position possible respecting such views. They must either be approved and adopted by the Presbyterian Church or they must be condemned and rejected." Dr. Briggs responded to this letter with a reply headed "An Iceberg in Flames." A few days before the presbytery committee reported a circular letter was sent to hundreds of the alumni of the seminary signed by President Harrison's pastor leagne in the seminary, and at the present